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evolution: I believe that through an ethical necessity the day of the universal disarmament of the nations approaches; that there dawns a better age, the men of which will look with the same incredulous amazement upon our engines and devices for wholesale man-killing that we of this age look upon the Iron Virgin of Nuremberg and the other infernal mediæval instruments of torture in the museums of Europe.

In view of the wars and rumors of wars that fill the earth at this very hour; in view of the fact that preparations for war were never so vast and costly as they are today; in view of these things, does our optimistic forecast of the speedy disarmament of the nations seem to you oversanguine and incredible? If so, we are persuaded that this is because you have failed to note what is really the most significant thing in the spectacle presented by the international world today. The most significant thing in the ongoings of life at Rome on that memorable day of the year 404 of our era which saw the last gladiatorial combat in the colosseum was not that, four hundred years after the incoming of Christianity, with its teachings of the sanctity of human life, gladiators fought on the arena to make a holiday for Rome; the significant thing was that protest made by the Christian monk Telemachus and sealed by his martyr death, for that announced the birth into the Roman world of a new conscience, and that, through an ethical necessity, meant the speedy abolition of "the human sacrifices of the amphitheater."

And so today the significant thing in the international situation that confronts us is not that nineteen hundred years after the advent of a religion of peace and goodwill among men the earth is still the arena of bloody fratricidal war, and resounds with the din of stupendous preparations for war; the significant thing is the constantly growing protest against it all, for that announces the birth into this modern world of a new international conscience, and that, through an ethical necessity like that which abolished forever the bloody sacrifices of the colosseum, means, at a time not remote as history reckons time, the disarmament of the nations, the beating of their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and the abolition of war as a crass negation of human solidarity and kinship and a venturesome denial of a moral order of the world and the sovereignty of conscience.

The Peace Palace and William Penn.*

The Palace of Peace at The Hague is to be dedicated next August with elaborate ceremonies, in which representatives from all the world will participate. The Second Hague Conference voted unanimously, and on motion made by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, "that each government represented at The Hague should contribute to the erection of the Peace Palace by sending, after consultation with the architect, materials of construction and ornamentation, representing the purest example of its national production, so that this palace, an expression of universal goodwill and hope, may be built of the very substance of all countries." This vote has been acted upon by many of the

governments, and the Congress of the United States has recently appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) for statuary to be erected in the palace as the gift of the United States.

A generous citizen of Pennsylvania, Andrew Carnegie, presented the sum of one million and a quarter dollars for the erection of the building, which is to be devoted primarily to the sessions of the International Court of Arbitration created by the First Hague Conference in 1899. It is a fact well known to Pennsylvanians that another great Pennsylvanian, William Penn, the founder of our Commonwealth and the greatest American of Colonial times, published in 1693, two centuries before the conference and the court of The Hague, his so-called "Plan for the Peace of Europe." In this plan he proposed the establishment of a "Sovereign or Imperial Dyet, Parliament, or State of Europe, before which Sovereign Assembly should be brought all Differences depending between one Sovereign and another." This plan for the federation and peace of Europe is doubly interesting to us Pennsylvanians, and is noteworthy as the first detailed plan for an international court of justice which was proposed by a responsible statesman and inspired purely by the love of humanity and not by any ulterior motive.

In view of the above facts, it would seem most appropriate for the citizens of Pennsylvania to present as a gift to the Peace Palace a statue or other memorial of William Penn, the founder of their Commonwealth and the prophet of the Hague Conference and Tribunal.

The Peace Society of the Netherlands has just offered to present to the palace a bust of Hugo Grotius, their fellow-Hollander and the founder of international law. This offer has been gratefully accepted by the committee in charge of the palace, and a Dutch sculptress, Miss Ewa van Dantzig, who is an artist of great talent, has been secured for the making of the bust. The world recognizes this is a most appropriate gift from the Peace Society of Holland; and it is believed that a statue of William Penn presented in the name of Pennsylvania's seven and a half million inhabitants—who outnumber the citizens of the Netherlands by one and a half millions—would be greeted by an equal share of the world's interest and gratitude.

In a paper on "The Hague Tribunal," which was read at a recent meeting of the Fourth National Peace Congress held in St. Louis, I ventured to make the following suggestion:

"During the summer of 1913 there is to be dedicated at The Hague that strong and beautiful Palace of Peace which is to shelter within its walls the youthful beginnings of the world-republic. To that palace the nations of the world, our own included, have contributed of their substance, their materials of construction and ornamentation, and thus have made it an embodiment of the international goodwill and the organization of international law and justice which have illumined the dawn of the twentieth century. There is no nobler, no more fitting gift which our Republic can bestow upon this palace than an international supreme court; and, as a visible expression of its spirit and aims, there might well be erected within its courtroom a statue of William Penn, that first American who prophesied and advocated it for the nations, and

* This letter appeared in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* May 11, 1913.

who first put its principle of *peace through justice* into successful operation in a great American Commonwealth."

It is now my privilege to appeal, in the name of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, to the citizens of Pennsylvania to make this gift possible, and thus to reflect credit upon their own discriminating and generous impulses and upon the memory of the great founder of their State and the forerunner of the new internationalism.

WILLIAM I. HULL.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, May 7, 1913.

Peace Work in Connecticut.

Peace workers in Connecticut are evidently resolved to abate none of their activities because of the resignation of their efficient secretary, Mr. Rodney W. Roundy. Mr. Wilbur Fiske Gordy, president of the Connecticut Peace Society, is still working most industriously with his able committee on the course of history for elementary schools. Associated with Mr. Gordy are U. S. Commissioner of Education Claxton; Superintendent Chadsey, of Detroit; Superintendent Van Sickle, of Springfield, Mass., and Dr. Hall, of the University of Cincinnati. This course of study promises to be an important piece of constructive work, potentially rich as an aid to sound history teaching and to the cultivation of right ideals of international friendship and goodwill. Mr. Gordy has made several addresses on peace in Hartford during the winter, and May 10 he spoke to the State Normal School students of New Britain. It is proposed that an annual peace address be delivered to all of the outgoing normal school classes of Connecticut in the future. Arrangements are being made to have some phase of the peace movement presented before the various historical societies of the State next year. There are evidences that the business men's associations are taking a new interest in the peace movement because of the work of the Connecticut Society.

An intercollegiate oratorical contest will be arranged for in Connecticut during the coming year, and addresses by able speakers on peace are already being arranged for in each of the cities of the State.

Through the influence of the Connecticut Society the 18th of May was especially observed in various places. A pamphlet on the peace movement by Dr. John Coleman Adams is soon to be printed and distributed by the society. The workers in Connecticut are concentrating their attention upon the problem of increasing the membership of their society. A branch of the American School Peace League is being organized in the State. The peace workers expect to co-operate most closely with the great State Teachers' Association, which meets in Connecticut each autumn. Indeed, Mr. Gordy has been invited already to deliver an address before the general session of this association at its next meeting. It is proposed to urge the leading clubs to have the subject of peace discussed next year.

At a recent meeting of the committee Prof. Curtis M. Geer, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, was elected secretary. Professor Geer has a wide circle of friends throughout Connecticut; but, besides this, he

is genuinely interested in the problem of international peace, as shown by his valuable historical pamphlet, entitled "The Beginning of the Peace Movement," a pamphlet which was widely distributed last year by the Connecticut Peace Society.

The Massachusetts Peace Society.

By James L. Tryon.

When the British delegates to the International Conference on the Celebration of the Century of Peace visited Boston on May 10, they were given a reception and dinner at the Hotel Somerset by the Boston Committee on the Centenary. Mayor Fitzgerald, who had generously co-operated with the committee in preparing for the guests, was unable to be present. The city was represented by Acting Mayor Kenney, who greeted the guests on their arrival at Back Bay Station, and in the evening made a formal address of welcome. The toastmaster at the banquet was Hon. John D. Long. Among the speakers were Sir Arthur Lawley, head of the British; Sir Edmund Byron Walker, leader of the Canadian delegation; Joseph Allen Baker, M. P.; Alfred Noyes, the English poet, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot. On Sunday morning the delegates attended service at Trinity Church, where the rector, Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., preached a special sermon, in which he dwelt upon peace and fraternity. At noon the delegates were taken in automobiles to Milton, where they were given a luncheon at the home of Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes. The luncheon was followed by a visit to Harvard University, where the guests saw Memorial Hall and the Longfellow House.

On Monday, the 12th, Mr. Noyes read peace poems and made an address on peace before an audience that filled Arlington Street Church. President Capen presided at this meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

About twenty members of the Massachusetts Peace Society attended the conference at Lake Mohonk.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society was held at its rooms, 31 Beacon street, Boston, May 22, and Dr. Samuel B. Capen, Mr. W. H. H. Bryant, and Dr. J. L. Tryon were elected president, treasurer, and secretary respectively. The name of Dr. William E. Huntington was added to the list of honorary vice-presidents, and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, T. B. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Woodward Hudson, Robert Treat Paine, Edwin D. Mead, and William A. Mowry were elected directors to serve for three years.

A resolution was passed against the fortification of the Panama Canal, and steps were taken to create an auxiliary system of membership.

In the evening the annual dinner was held at Filene's restaurant. It was largely attended, and was notable for addresses by Mr. Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," and Mr. Noyes. President Capen opened the after-dinner speaking by thanking the members for the support they had given the executive officers and by dwelling upon the thought recently emphasized by Dr. Eliot, that international justice is essential to international peace. Prof. Bliss Perry acted as toastmaster.